11. The Vaccinator shall maintain a vaccination Register and other returns in the forms prescribed by Government. 143

12. The vaccinator shall submit before the 5th of the month a monthly return of vaccinations done in the preceding month to the Superintendent who shall forward it to the President of the Municipality by the 10th of the same month with his review on the progress of work.

13. The Superintendent shall bring to the notice of the President all cases of remissness on the part of the heads of house-holds calculated to impair the efficiency of the vaccination administration. The President shall take steps to deal with such cases.

14. The Municipal Councillors and the Municipal Executive Staff shall render every help to the Superintendent and the Vaccinator in the discharge of their duties.

15. The President shall arrange for prompt inspection and verification of vaccinator's work.

T. RAMAIYA,
President,
Town Municipal Council, Davangere.

BIRUR TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

Dated 30th July 1929.

The following seven bye-laws framed by the Birur Town Municipal Council under sections 48, (i) (*b*) (I) (II), (i) (*c*) (iii) (*P*) (*N*) 92, 96 and 151 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation are published for the information of the public.

Any resident within the area of the Birur Town Municipality who has any objection or suggestion with respect to the said draft bye-laws, should communicate the same to the President, Birur Town Municipality, within one month from the date of this notification.

Bye-laws relating to the dangerous and offensive trades in the town of Birur, under section 48 (i) (*b*) (iii) and section 151 of the Municipal regulation VII of 1906.

1. The bye-laws are called " The dangerous and offensive " bye-laws.

2. In these bye-laws, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context.—

(*a*) " Dangerous trade " means, the business of storing for sale, (1) Firewood, (2) Hay; Straw or any dried fodder for cattle, (3) Coal or charcoal, (4) Kerosine oil in godowns, (5) Petroleum in godowns, (6) Kerosine oil in tanks, (7) Petroleum in tanks, (8) Gunpowder, blasting powder, Fireworks (including patakees, etc.,) (9) Bamboos, poles, rafters, reapers, scantling and mats; (10) Stone-blasting, (11) Calcium carbide in bulk, (12) Cotton.

(*b*) " Offensive trade " means the business of :—

(1) Boiling or storing of all blood, bones or rags, (2) Storing hides, horns and skins, (3) Tanning, (4) Dyeing, (5) Washing or drying of wool or hair, (6) Making or manufacturing of bricks, (7) Making or manufacturing of tiles, pottery or other earthen ware or lime, (8) Manufacturing oil by boiling, (9) Camphor boiling, (10) Soap making, (11) Using any place as cart stand, (12) Using any place as smithy, (13) Stone quarrying.

(*c*) " Manager " means the person under whose authority or control or for whose benefit a dangerous or offensive trade is carried on whether such person is the Poprietor of the business or the agent incharge there of.

3. The manager of every place used for the purpose of a dangerous or offensive trade as defined in clause 2 above, shall not use it as such without obtaining a license from the President thereof. The license so granted shall expire on the 30th June of the official year during which it was issued. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee, provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid the period of its currency shall, whether the application is eventually granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.

4. The fees leviable on licenses to carry on dangerous and offensive trades shall be as follows :—

(*a*) Dangerous trades :—For each class of business Rs. 3 per annuam.

(*b*) For each class of business Rs. 3 per annuam.

Note.—In the case of handmade bricks, the license fee shall be Rs. 5 for a kiln of 100,000 bricks or a fraction thereof.

5. No such license be granted unless the place intended for the purpose is suitable for the trade to be carried on there without the likelihood of causing any danger or nuisance to the person residing in, or resorting to the neighbourhood.

6. Every manager shall keep the place licensed for the purpose open between 7 A.M., and 10 A.M., and 3 P.M., to 5-30 P.M., for inspection by the President, Vice President, Sanitary Inspector or a Police Inspector and he shall afford every facility for such inspection.

7. Every such manager shall be bound to furnish to the President, or Vice President, whenever called upon to do so, such statistics as to show the quality of goods received, stored, manufactured, sold or exported by him.

8. In the case of dangerous trades.—

(*i*) Every manager shall so store his goods as to admit of free ingress and egress for the removal of the goods and for quenching a fire if any.

(*ii*) He shall not cause or suffer any cover made of combustible material to be erected or placed over or adjoining any such goods.

(*iii*) He shall at all times keep the premises clean and dry to the satisfaction of the President or the Vice President.

(*iv*) He shall not allow smoking or the introduction of fire or open light into the premises mentioned in bye-law 2 (*a*) and he shall always store sufficient quantity of water and sand to quench the fire if any.

(*v*) He shall carry out his trade in such a way as not to make his premises a source of danger or nuisance to the persons residing in, or resorting to the neighbourhood.

(*vi*) He shall comply with any requisition from the President or Vice President contained in a notice for the total or partial removal from the premises of the aforesaid goods or the removal of any other combustible materials not intended for sale or for rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions.

9. In the case of offensive trades as defined in bye-law 2 (*b*) : —

(*i*) Every manager shall confine his trade to be carried on strictly in the place shown in the license.

(*ii*) He shall cause all materials received for the purpose of his trade to be stored when not required for immediate use in such a manner as to prevent the emission of noxious or injurious effluvia therefrom.

(*iii*) He shall adopt the best practicable means of rendering innocuous all vapours emitted during the process of the trade either by proper ventilation or other suitable means.

(*iv*) He shall keep the floor of the premises in good order and repair so as to prevent the absorption of any liquid filth or refuse or any noxious or injurious matter which may fall or be deposited upon.

(*v*) He shall provide the premises with proper drains and shall always keep them in good order.

(*vi*) He shall cause the premises to be cleaned at the close of every working day.

(*vii*) He shall not allow any refuse or waste matters not intended for any further process of the trade which are likely to be a source of danger or nuisance to be deposited in or around the premises, but shall have them removed daily to a place approved by the President or the Vice President especially for the purpose.

(*viii*) He shall adopt such other precautions as are necessary to minimise the danger or nuisance to the public from the use to which such premises are put.

(*ix*) He shall comply with any requisition from the President or the Vice President contained in a notice rectifying any error or omission in attending to the above provisions and for promoting the health of the persons employed in such trade.

(*x*) The President shall have the power to suspend or withdraw a license granted for dangerous or offensive trade whenever he deems such a course necessary in the interests of the convenience and safety of the public, generally or of the persons inhabiting or resorting to the neighbourhood of the premises covered by such license or whenever the conditions of a license are not obeyed.

(*xi*) The license to be granted for dangerous and offensive trades shall be in the following form and shall be subject to such conditions as noted therein.

BIRUR TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

License to carry on dangerous and offensive trades.

No..... Fees.....

License No.....

Dated.. .....

License No.....granted under the provisions of the bye-laws section 48 (i) (*b*) (iii) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation 1906 subject to the undermentioned conditions :—

To.....

For.....

At premises No..... ...in..... division

For the year ending 30th June 194 .

Conditions :—

(1) The license shall be in force for a period of one year. It shall expire on the 30th June of the year for which it was granted. But the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee provided always that where a renewal is applied for aforesaid, the period of its currency shall, whether the application is eventually granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.

(2) The license is not transferrable.

(3) The license shall strictly obey all rules and bye-laws of the Municipality in this behalf.

(4) Any breach of such rules or bye-laws will entail the suspension or withdrawal of the license and the prosecution of the offender under section 152 of the Municipal Regulation 1906.

2. Bye-laws relating to bakeries, sweetmeat shops, hotels or eating houses in the town of Birur framed under section 48 (i) (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation 1906.

BYE-LAWS *re* BAKERIES OR SWEETMEAT SHOPS.

1. (*a*) "Bakery or sweet-meat shop" includes any building or part of building used for any process connected with the baking of bread or preparation of sweets or other eatables for sale. Any person who shall appear, act or behave as the person in charge of the bakery or sweet-meat shop, shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager there of.

2. All premises used as bakeries and sweet-meat shops shall satisfy the following conditions :—

(*a*) An adequate supply of water shall be kept in the premises.

(*b*) The walls of every bakery or sweet-meat shop shall be rendered impervious to the extent of 4 feet from ground level by cement plastering and the rest plastered with chunam and white washed ; the whole floor shall be either cemented or paved with cuddapah slabs with cement pointing and drainage sufficiently provided.

(*c*) All Bakeries and sweet-meat shops shall lie at a respectable distance from any cess pit or latrine so as to prevent bad odours wafted therefrom reaching them.

3. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean.

4. The flour, sugar, ghee water and other materials used in the manufacturing of bread and sweet-meat shall be good and wholesome. There shall be a separate storeroom or receptable for flour and sugar and no flour or sugar shall be left lying on the floor or against the wall in any part of the Bakery or sweet-meat shop.

5. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition.

6. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean, shall be employed in a Bakery or a sweet-meat shop and all kneaders engaged in kneading shall wear white clean linen or cotton aprons to cover entirely the front part of the body from neck to knees.

7. No person shall soil the kneading table in any way.

8. All papers and leaves used for wrapping bread, sweets, etc., shall be clean and stored in a clean rack.

9. Bread, sweets, etc., shall be stored and kept for sale with all reasonable precautions against contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

10. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 25 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 3 for every day after such conviction during which infringement continues provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 200.

Bye-laws regarding hotels or eating houses framed under section 48 (i) (*c*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

(1) An eating house or hotel includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetables, dholi and confectionery or refreshments including chappaties, rice cakes, tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and kept for sale. The proprietor or any person incharge of any eating house or hotel shall be taken to be the keeper thereof :—

(2) All eating houses and hotels shall satisfy the following conditions :—

(*a*) All premises used as such shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose.

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(b) The premises shall have water connection if the President or the Vice-president thinks that the business is carried on on a large scale. The water used in the premises for drinking purposes shall be from the approved source and shall be kept clean and free from floating impurities in a suitable and covered clean receptacle. The receptacles for the storage of water shall be placed in a clean place, a foot above the ground level and provided with a tap so that the water may be drawn off.

(c) The walls of every eating house shall be impervious to water, plastered and well cemented to the height of 4 feet from the ground and the floor of kitchen dining and bath-rooms shall be rendered impervious either by paving with Cuddapah slabs or by cement plastering.

(d) Kitchen and bath rooms shall be ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling houses. All rooms in eating houses shall be well lighted and ventilated.

3. The proprietor or other person in charge shall not allow persons to dine in any other place but the dining hall.

4. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metallic vessels used in the cooking or for keeping food stuffs shall have a continual lining of tin and lead vessels of any sort shall not be used for any purpose. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry, sweet-meats, confectionery or preserved, dried or cut fruit intended for human consumption from contamination of flies, dust and bad odours.

5. No food stuffs of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption.

6. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition. There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation and the latrine shall be kept clean and the night soil covered with ashes or earth and removed daily.

7. No person suffering from contagious or infectious or loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean, shall be employed in an eating house.

8. All premises and all cooked and uncooked food stuffs and vessels shall at all times be open to inspection by the President, the Vice-President and District Sanitary Officer, other officers authorised on their behalf.

9. All cases of dangerous, infectious diseases such as cholera, plague, eruptive fevers such as small-pox, chicken-pox, or measels and fevers and fevers of more than seven days' duration, shall be notified to the Vice-President forthwith.

10. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 200.

3. Bye-laws for enforcing information concerning the occurrance of and for prevention of the spread of epidemic diseases amongst men and animals framed under section 48 (10) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906 in the town of Birur.

1. Every head of a family, parent, guardian or nearest relative or owner or occupier or care-taker of a house or dwelling place shall, on his becoming cognisant of the occurrance of plague, cholera or small-pox in such house or dwelling place whether among the members of the house or among the persons who have come from other places, immediately give information of the fact either personally or in writing to a officer of the Municipality not below the rank of a Sanitary Inspector or to the nearest Police Station.

Every medical person who treats or becomes cognisant of the existance of any infectious diseases abovementioned in any private or public dwelling other than a public hospital, shall give information of the same with the least possible delay to the said authority. Any person violating this bye-law without reasonable excuse shall on conviction before a magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

2. Any person authorised by the Municipal President or Vice-President in this behalf may, on the advice of a duly qualified Medical Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon at any time without notice or after giving such notice of his intention as shall in the circumstances appear to him be reasonable, inspect any place in which any such infectious disease is suspected to exist and take such measures as he shall think fit to prevent the spread of such disease beyond such place.

3. The person so authorised shall take steps to cause such house or dwelling place to be temporarily vacated and forthwith disinfected or otherwise cleaned in the manner prescribed by such Medical Officer.

4. No house or other building situated within a Municipal limits shall be let to or permitted to be occupied by any person whom the owner or occupier thereof knows or has reason to believe to be suffering from any such disease dangerous to public health, at the time of such letting or permitting without a certificate from the Sanitary Inspector or other officer authorised by him as to the sanitary conditions, such house or dwelling place and as

to the suitability of accommodation therein for the reception of such patient and no person shall let a building or part thereof in which he knows or has reason to know that a person has been suffering from any such disease without first having such building thereof disinfected to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Inspector. Any person infringing this bye-law without a reasonable excuse shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

II.

1. On the occurrence or the rise of anthrax or glanders or rinderpest or any disease affecting horses, dogs, cattle, sheep or goats, notice of the same shall be given by the owner or care-taker of the affected animal on his becoming cognisant of such disease either personally or writing to the Sanitary Inspector of the town. The latter without report the matter to the Veterinary Inspector and to the Vice-President

2. The Assistant Veterinary Inspector shall on receiving information of the existance of any such disease make necessary enquiries and if he is satisfied that the removal or segregation of the affected animal is necessary, require the owners to remove within a reasonable time such animal to any institution maintained by the Municipality for its due care and treatment or to keep it at such a place as may be approved of by him. On a report from the Assistant Veterinary Inspector that the destruction of any animal is necessary by reason of its suffering from such disease the animal may be destroyed with the consent of the owner.

3. Whoever without reasonable excuse fail to remove any animal when required to do so under bye-law (2) or infringes the provisions of the bye-laws shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

4. Any dogs found straying in any public street without a collar and apparently ownerless may be destroyed by any person authorised by the President or Vice-President in this behalf.

Bye-laws regarding Octroi framed under Section 18 (i) (u) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1966.—

1. The local limits for collecting the Octroi duty shall be the Municipal boundaries.

2. No articles liable to Octroi duty shall be brought within these limits except by one of the roads described in the schedule hereto annexed or by the Railway.

3. All persons bringing into or receiving from beyond the Octroi limits of the town any such article shall exhibit the same at the Octroi katte or in the Municipal Office to allow of its being duly inspected by the Octroi staff.

4. The Octroi posts at which such inspection will be carried out shall be the Municipal Office. Every person bringing dutiable articles within the town shall report the fact to the Municipal Office.

5. A table showing the Octroi duty leviable on the various articles shall be exhibited at the Municipal Office in a conspicous part thereof.

6. When any goods are brought to the katte, they may be unloaded and weighed or counted by the officer in charge of the Octroi collection upon ascertainment of the amount of Octroi payable on the goods, the importer shall either pay the amount due and receive a permit for the removal of goods or shall deposit the same in the bonded warehouse; when the duty is paid as above, a permit shall be granted by the officer in charge of the Octroi collection for the removal of goods showing quantity or weight of the goods, the amount in respect thereof and the date of payment. In case the importer wishes to re-export the goods at once, he shall do so duly after obtaining a free export pass subjecting the goods to the escort of an Octroi subordinate.

7. A storage fee of six pies per maund per day shall be charged on the goods deposited in the bonded warehouse after the expiry of the third day or part thereof for the purpose of appraising the value of goods when the duty is assessed on the value of the same the importer may be called upon to produce the original invoice of the goods for the inspection of the katte karkoon or the other Municipal Officer or Councillor. Should he fail to produce the same the value of the goods shall be assessed by the said functionary at the current market rates and duty levied accordingly.

Bonded warehouses.

8. It shall be competent for the Municipal Council to provide a bonded warehouse for all or any kind of octroiable goods and regulate its working by rules made here after from time to time.

The bonded warehouse shall be in charge of the Octroi Manager. All goods remaining uncleared and unclaimed for a longer period than two months shall be sold by public auction to the highest bidder at the bonded ware house at the Municipal Office provided also that the goods shall be sold earlier when the storage fees are likely to exceed their value.

4. No person shall dry brutties or cowdung cakes on the external walls of the houses or yards or compound walls and any one infringing this bye-law shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20. 149

Latrines.

5. Any person easing himself in the vicinity of or outside or in any part of any public latrine other than in the trench made for the purpose, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a penalty not exceeding half a rupee for the first time and one rupee for the second time and two rupees for each succeeding offence.

6. Any person of one sex who shall fully intrude into any public latrine set apart for the use of the opposite sex shall be liable on conviction before any Magistrate to a penalty of rupees 5 for the first time and ten rupees for the second time and each succeeding offence.

7. Persons affected with loathsome of the infectious diseases are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale any articles of food and drink either in market or bazaars of the town under a penalty on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding one rupee for each offence.

8. All persons holding houses within the Municipal limits are required to keep all drains and water channels in and about their premises free from obstruction, to remove all evident cases of materia and everywhere to discontinue as a hedge the use of pricklypear, awe and milk hedge, etc., and to destroy these latter where at present existing.

They shall also have their premises kept neat and tidy and free from rank vegetation. All persons who after due notice from the President or Vice-President has been given, fail to comply with the provisions of their bye-law, shall on conviction before a Magistrate subject themselves to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

Bye-laws framed by the Municipal Council of Birur under section 48 (1) (P) of Municipal Regulation for regulating the deposit of goods or materials on land vested in the Municipal Council.

1. No person shall deposit any goods, or materials, on any street, drain, aqueduct, or other land vested in the Municipal Council without the written permission of the President or Vice-President.

2. The amount chargeable for the deposit of goods or materials on any street, drain, aqueduct or other land vested in the Municipal Council shall be calculated at the rate of one anna per month per superficial foot of the area occupied and shall be payable in advance.

3. If the owner of any goods or materials deposited on any street or place open to the traffic of foot passengers or vehicles, fail to make suitable arrangements for guarding against danger to traffic the President or Vice-President shall cause a notice to be served on him to make such arrangements within 24 hours after receipt of the notice and on his failure to comply with the notice, the President or Vice-President shall enclose a bill of costs for carrying out the work at the owner's expense. The arrangements to be made shall be clearly and definitely specified in the notice.

4. If within the 24 hours after the receipts of the said notice, the owner fails to makes the arrangements so specified or to show sufficient cause when such arrangements should not be made the Sanitary Inspector in charge shall forthwith make the arrangements specified in the notice and recover the cost of the same from the owner according to the procedure laid down in section 82 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation. The owner shall have an opportunity within seven days after the receipt of the bill to show cause to the satisfaction the President or Vice-President that the arrangements made were unnecessary.

5. The following is the scale of fees for the obstructions and encroachments of different kinds:—

(*a*) For owning, two annas per square foot per month.

(*b*) For temporary arch ways and gates across roads Rs. 2 per day for each arch or each road.

(*c*) The fees for obstruction shall be charged at the scale mentioned above and such charge shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed in the regulation for the recovery of consolidated rates.

(*d*) Any person who takes out a license for a certain area and subsequently occupies a greater area without taking a license for the excess so occupied shall be liable to pay for such excess area an amount calculated at the rate of five annas per month for superficial foot of the area so occupied. The amount shall be recoverable by the procedure laid down in section 82 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation.

Bye-laws regarding the erection of buildings, pendals, or other temporary structures on public streets and lands vested in the Municipal Council of Birur and framed under section 48 (i) (P) and (N) of the Municipal Regulation of 1906.

Buildings.

6. Every person intending to erect or re-erect within the meaning of section 92 to 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation No. VII of 1906, any building in the town of Birur, shall give notice in writing of his intention to the President or Vice-President. Such notice shall be accompanied with a site plan of the land on which the structure is proposed to be built showing,

(*a*) The position of the building and appurtenant out buildings to be erected on the land.

2 a m

(*b*) The area to be occupied by the building and out buildings on the land.

(*c*) The names (if any) or description of the Adjacent Roads, streets, bridges, culverts or buildings.

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(*d*) The number of the lot and the name of the block and street or road in which the land is situated.

2. The plan required to be produced under section 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation shall be in duplicate.

It shall show the depth and thickness of the foundation, the heght and thickness of the plinth and walls above the plinth, the thickness of the floor or floors and the dimensions and structures of the roof.

The aforesaid plan shall further show the position of the line or frontage of the proposed building with reference to the adjacent side drains of the street or road which the building faces or if there be such side drain with reference to the central line of the street or road. The licenses and the plan shall always be available on the spot for inspection by the Municipal authorities.

3. No foundation of a new building intended for human occupation shall be constructed on the site which has been filled up with or used as place for depositing excrementitious matter or the carcasses of dead animals or other filthy or offensive matter until such matter shall have been properly removed to the satisfaction of the President or Vice-President or shall in their opinion have become innocuous.

4. No pits shall be excavated in the sites allotted for building dwelling houses.

5. No building site shall be surrounded by a hedge of lantana, aloe prickly-pear or other objectionable plant or fence of barbed iron wire.

6. No new building shall be erected by any person the foundation of the wall of which along the new road is less than three feet from the side drain.

7. The level of the plinth or basement of any building shall not be less than a foot and half above the ground level.

8. The footings of the walls and the posts of the ground floor of the building proposed to be erected to rest on the solid ground or upon a sufficient thickness of the concrete or upon some solid and sufficient substance as a foundation provided that where solid rock is met with at or near the surface of the site of such building, *i.e.*, within three feet of the level of the base of the wall the footings may be omitted if the surface of the rock be properly cleaned and stepped for jagged to receive the first course of masonry. The minimum height of every room intended to be inhabited in a building except a room in the roof shall not be less than eight feet from the floor to ceiling and the rooms shall be well ventilated.

9. The eaves of buildings, such shades to windows, water spouts to drain, roof water shall not project beyond the side street drain adjoining the house and the spouts shall be let down to the ground.

10. The steps to get up the plinth from the road shall not project beyond the outer edge of the side drain of the road.

Construction of privies and Latrines.

11. Every place other than a water closet or bath room situated within any house, building or enclosure and habitually used for the purpose of calls of nature or for keeping human excreta, shall be considered 30 to be a privy or latrine within the meaning of this bye-law.

12. Every person who shall erect a new building in connection with such buildings as Chattrams, Agraharams and etc., construct such number of privies and in such manner prescribed in each case by the President or Vice-President.

13. A person who shall construct a new privy whether in connection with a building or not, shall construct such privy upon such site or in such portion and manner only as shall be approved by the President or Vice-President.

14. Every person who shall commit any breach of any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 200 on conviction before a Magistrate as provided in the Municipal Regulation VII of 1906 section, 961 (5).

Bye-laws relating to pendals or other temporary structures.

1. No pendals or other temporary structures for marriage or other purposes shall be erected in any street, lane or public thoroughfare in any place within the Municipal limits without the written permission from the President or the Vice-President on receipt of application for permission to put up such structures specifying the situation, size and other particulars; licenses will be issued by the President or the Vice-President if they see no objection there to on such conditions as they may think necessary to provide for the public convenience on safety on payment of the following fees :--

For marriage pendal Rs. 2.

For other pendals or structure Rs. 2.

2. No pendal shall occupy more than one third of the breadth of the road.

3. No pendal shall ordinarily be allowed to stand for more than fifteen days. An extension of time may be granted on payment of half the original fee but not so as to exceed a month from the commencement.

(*a*) If on the expiration of time allowed in the license or period granted in extension thereto on special application the person that put the structure does not

remove it, the President or the Vice-President shall issue a notice to the defaulter for its removal within such time as may be fixed by them in each case at the end of which time they may have it removed and the cost of such removal shall be recoverable from the defaulter as a Municipal demand.

(*b*) Any person who commits any breach of any of the above bye-laws shall be punishable with a fine which may extend to Rs. 5 for the first offence and Rs. 10 for each subsequent offence.

Bye-laws relating the erection of pendals on vacant lands within the Municipal limits for dramas during nights.

4. License for the erection of pendals for dramas may be given by the President or the Vice-President in writing on receipt of an application under the following conditions, after charging Rs. 5 as license fees :—

(1) The structure be not less than 12 feet high at every point.

(2) The door-ways each at least 7 feet high and 4 feet broad be provided at intervals of not more than 20 feet along the sides of the structure so that no portion of a side exceeding 20 feet may be without a door.

(3) The curtains may be employed to cover the door-ways but nothing of a nature of a bar to free egress.

(4) That no rotten cloth be used in the construction of such structures.

(5) That beams or rafters of the roof of such structure shall not be tied together with rope or other combustible material.

(6) The globes, chandeliertes, etc., in such structure shall be suspended by iron rods not ropes.

(7) That such iron rods shall extend not less than 4 feet from the ceiling and shall not draped with cloth.

(8) That all lights and chandeluries shall be at a distance not less than two feet from the side walls of such structure.

(9) That the permit holder shall keep outside each such structure 4 large-sized casks and 10 chatties constantly filled with water.

(10) That no cooking shall be allowed within any such structure unless the cooking place be surrounded by a bamboo making 6 feet high plastered with a thick coat of mud.

NOTE.—The bye-law does not apply to pendals for Dasara, Moharam or other public purposes.

5. The license holder shall keep the permit at the site occupied and produced when required by the President or Vice-President, Sanitary Inspector or Municipal Officer authorized by the President or Vice-President for inspection.

6 No license shall be granted unless the place intended for the purpose is suitable for that purpose to be carried over there without the likelihood of causing any danger or nuisance to the persons residing or resorting to the neighbourhood.

7. The President or Vice-President shall have the power to suspend or withdraw a license granted for the erection and occupation of the place as theatre whenever they deem necessary in the interests, convenience and safety of the public generally or of the persons inhabiting or resorting to the neighbourhood of the premises covered by such license or whenever the conditions of the license were not obeyed.

8. Every person who shall commit any breach of foregoing bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which extend to Rs. 100 on conviction before a Magistrate.

Bye-laws framed by the Birur Municipality for controlling the unwieldly traffic under section 48 (1) (v) of the Municipal Regulation of 1906.

1. The President or Vice-President may from time to time prohibit the use of any road, street or lane for any particular purpose and any person infringing that prohibition shall on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 50 for the first and Rs. 100 for each subsequent offence.

2. No person shall bring and store for sale within the Municipal limits any timber or firewood without a license to be granted by the President or Vice-President specifying the place and conditions of storing or otherwise disposing the same. Any person infringing this bye-law shall on conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

3. Any cart or carts entering the Municipal limits with passengers or laden with commodities of any description or character for sale or otherwise are not allowed to stand so as to cause obstruction to general traffic in the crowd thoroughfares and streets of the Municipality beyond the time necessary or ordinarily required for unloading or otherwise after which the cart or carts must either proceed to their destination or to one of the public or private bandy-stand.

(*a*) The owners or other persons in charge of such cart or carts shall be found standing in the public roads or thoroughfares contrary to this bye-law shall on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding to Rs. 5 for the first time and Rs. 10 for every subsequent offence.

4. All carts loaded with fuel, straw or bamboos shall not be allowed to stop on the public roads or streets other than in places set apart by the Municipality for the purpose.

Breach of this bye-law subjects the cart driver to a penalty before a Magistrate not exceeding annas four for each offence. Any one infringing this bye-law will on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

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DONI HALAPPA,
For *President*.

MYSORE DISTRICT.

Notification No. D3 948—29, dated 15th January 1930.

The public are hereby informed that the election of Members to the Mysore District Board from the several Taluks (General Constituencies of the Mysore District under the Mysore District Boards' Regulation) will be held on the dates between the hours as shown below on the succeeding day between the same hours, if necessary :—

No.	Name of Taluk or General Constituencies	Hoblies to serve	Place of election	Date of election	Hours at which the election will be held	Remarks
1	Mysore ..	All the Hoblies ..	Taluk Office, Mysore	8th March 1930.	11 A.M. to 5 P.M.	
2	Yedatore ..	Kasaba ..	Do Yedatore			
		Hosa Agrahar ..	Hosa Agrahar, T. B.			
		Saligram and Mirle ..	Saligram, T. B.			
		Chunchinakatte ..	Chunchinakatte, T. B.			
3	Hunsur ..	All the Hoblies ..	Taluk Office			
4	Periyapatna ..	Kasaba ..	Musafirkhana at Periyapatna			
		Bettadapur and Haranahalli.	Do Bettadapur			
5	Heggaddevankote ..	Kasaba and Antharasanthe.	Heggaddevankote, Taluk Office			
		Saragur and Kandalike Hobli.	Saragur, T. B.			
		Hampapura ..	Hampapura Chattram			
6	Nanjangud ..	Kasaba and Hullahalli ..	Dalvoy Building, Nanjangud			
		Chikkayanachatra ..	Taluk Office, Nanjangud			
		Biligere and Kowlande Hoblies.	Thagadur, Middle School Building.			
7	Gundlupet ..	Kasaba, Hangala and Begur.	Taluk Office, Gundlupet			
		Terakanambi ..	Musafirkhana, Terakanambi			
8	Yelandur ..	All the Hoblies ..	Taluk Office, Yelandur			
9	T.-Narsipur ..	Kasaba and Sosale ..	Do T. Narsipur			
		Bannur ..	T. B. at Bannur			
		Talkad ..	Musafirkhana at Talkad			
10	Chamrajnagar ..	Kasaba and Haradanahalli.	Taluk Office, Chamarajnagar			
		Harve Hobli ..	Musafirkhana, Udigala			
		Chendakavadi ..	T. B. at Chendakavadi			
		Santhemarahalli ..	Musafirkhana at Umathur			
11	Nagamangala ..	Kasaba Honkere and Jetalapura.	Taluk Office, Nagamangala			
		Bindiganavale and Nelligere.	T. B. at Neligere			
12	Krishnarajpete ..	Kasaba and Kikkeri ..	Taluk Office, Krishnarajpet			
		Santhebachahalli ..	Village Hall Santhebachahalli			
		Akkihebbal ..	Police Station, Akkihebbal			
		Chinkurli and Kannambadi.	T. B. at Chinkurli			
13	Seringapatam ..	Kasaba and Belagola ..	Taluk Office, Seringapatam			
		Arakere ..	D. P. W. Lodge, Mandya Koppal.			
		Kyathanahalli Hobli ..	Railway Station, Musafirkhana French Rocks.			
		Hirode and Melkote Hobli.	Office of the Sub-Division Officer, French Rocks.			
14	Mandya ..	Kasaba, Kothathi, Dudda and Basaral Hoblies.	Traveller's Bungalow, Mandya			
		Koppa, Abbgoor and Maddur Hoblies.	Do at Somanahalli.			
15	Malvalli ..	Boppagowdanapura Hobli.	Rottikatte, Police Station			
		Kasaba Kirgaval, Chikkarasinakere and Halagur.	Taluk Office, Malvalli			

Any person who wishes to stand for election in any Constituency shall signify his intention in writing to the Deputy Commissioner within a week from the 24th January 1930 and not later than 31st January 1930 specifying the constituency in which he intends to stand for election noting therein the voting number given to him in the printed Voters' list and other qualifications. A deposit of Rs. 100 should accompany each application.

K. V. ANANTHARAMAN,